GLADKOV, D., kand.tekhn.nauk, inzh.-mayor

Rocket against an airplane (as revealed by foreign press data).
Starsh.-serzh. no.5:24 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(United States--Rockets (Ordnance))

GLADLOV, D. [illegible]

What affects the precision of rocket guidance? Av. tekh. est. 40, no. 7, 1963.

(Projectiles, Aerial)

S/024/61/000/0[illegible]/010/0[illegible]
E140/E435

16.8000

AUTHOR Gladkov, D.I. (Moscow)

TITLE Method of determining the differential equation from a given weighting function of a system

PERIODICAL Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya [illegible] tekhnicheskikh nauk. Energetika i avtomatika no. 6 1961 74 - 76

TEXT A dynamic system may be described fully by a differential equation, a transfer function or a weighting function. In order to synthesize the system it is necessary to derive from the weighting function the differential equation of the system. The note indicates the procedure for carrying this out by repeated division and differentiation. Two numerical examples are given.
There are 5 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED June 3 1960

Card 1/1

20747

S/103/61/022/003/002/008
B116/B209

16.9500 (1031, 1121, 1132, 1013)

AUTHOR: Gladkov, D. ... (Moscow)

TITLE: The assembly of linear automatic control systems

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 22, no. 3, 1961, 306-313

TEXT: The present paper describes a study concerning the assembly of linear dynamic systems with constant and variable parameters. Structure and correction circuit parameters are determined and a technique of exactly mounting the integrating unit is given. The following problem is set: given - a linear dynamic system (Fig. 1a); required - structure and parameters of the correction circuits which render the dynamic properties of the given system equal to those of a certain optimum system. The dynamic properties of an optimum system may easily be expressed by weight functions. For linear systems expressed by differential equations these functions are given by $g_0(t, \tau) = \sum_{j=1}^{m} f_j(t)\, \varphi_j(\tau)$ (1). The correction circuits (Fig. 1b) are introduced and the following is written:

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$g_1(t, \tau) = \int_{\tau}^{t} g_{11}(\eta, \tau)\, g_{12}(t, \eta)\, d\eta$. The differential equations expressing the operation of the system by means of the weight function $g_{11}(t, \tau)$ and $g_{12}(t, \tau)$ are written in the form of $\sum_{\rho=0}^{m} a_\rho p^\rho x_{output} = x_{input}$ (2), $\sum_{\mu=0}^{k} b_\mu p^\mu x_{output} = x_{input}$ (3), $p = d/dt$; ρ and μ denote the order of the derivative; k and m determine the order of the differential equations. a_ρ and b_μ are time functions in the general case. The weight function $g_k(t, \tau)$ of the correction circuits is determined. $g_k^*(t, \tau)$ denotes the weight function of the direct circuit in the structural scheme of the given automatic control system with the correction circuits introduced; $g_{k1}(t, \tau)$ - the weight function of series connection consisting of correction circuits and the dynamic system with the weight

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function $g_{12}(t, \tau)$. In the determination of $g_k'(t, \tau)$, a Volterra type integral equation of the second kind is solved by successive approximation, resulting in the equation $g_k'(t, \tau) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} c_i(t)\, d_i(\tau)$ (5). $g_{k1}(t, \tau)$ is determined by using the method of reciprocal terms as established by S. V. Mal'chikov: $g_{k1}(t, \tau) = \int_{\tau}^{t} \overline{g_{11}}(\eta, \tau)\, g_k'(t, \eta)\, d\eta$ (6). In the same way, the weight function of the correction circuits is determined from the known $g_{k1}(t, \tau)$ and $\overline{g_{12}}(t, \tau)$. $\overline{g_{11}}(t, \tau)$ and $\overline{g_{12}}(t, \tau)$ are the weight functions of systems that are reciprocal with respect to the dynamic systems expressed by Eqs. (2) and (3). With the assumption that in Eqs. (2) and (3), $x_{output} = \delta(t - \tau)$, one obtains

$\overline{g_{11}}(t, \tau) = \sum_{\varphi=0}^{m} a_\varphi(t)\, \delta^{(\varphi)}(t - \tau)$ (8), $\overline{g_{12}}(t, \tau) =$

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$= \sum_{\mu=0}^{k} b_\mu(t)\, \delta^{(\mu)}(t-\tau)$ (9). On the basis of Eqs. (5), (6), (8), and (9) the author obtains the equation for the weight function of the correction circuits:

$$g_k(t,\tau) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} c_{0i}(t)\, d_{0i}(\tau) + \sum_{\rho=1}^{m}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\int_{\tau}^{t} \delta^{(\rho)}(\eta-\tau)\, a_\rho(\eta)\, c_{0i}(t)\, d_i(\eta)\, d\eta +$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{\mu=1}^{k}\int_{\tau}^{t} c_i(\xi)\, d_{0i}(\tau)\, b_\mu(t)\, \delta^{(\mu)}(t-\xi)\, d\xi +$$

$$+ \sum_{\rho=1}^{m}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{\mu=1}^{k}\int_{\tau}^{t}\int_{\tau}^{\xi} \delta^{(\rho)}(\eta-\tau)\, a_\rho(\eta)\, c_i(\xi)\, d_i(\eta)\, b_\mu(t)\, \delta^{(\mu)}(t-\xi)\, d\eta\, d\xi. \quad (11)$$

(11),

where $d_{oi}(\tau) = a_o(\tau)\, d_i(\tau)$ and $c_{oi}(t) = b_o(t)\, c_i(t)$. Eq. (11) shows that the correction circuit is a parallel connection of dynamic systems with weight functions of the following type:

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$$\left.\begin{aligned} g_{01}(t,\tau) &= c_{0i}(t)\,d_{0i}(\tau),\\ g_{02}(t,\tau) &= \int_{\tau}^{t}\delta^{(\rho)}(\eta-\tau)\,a_{\rho}(\eta)\,c_{0i}(t)\,d_{i}(\eta)\,d\eta,\\ g_{03}(t,\tau) &= \int_{\tau}^{t}c_{i}(\xi)\,d_{0i}(\tau)\,b_{\mu}(t)\,\delta^{(\mu)}(t-\xi)\,d\xi,\\ g_{04}(t,\tau) &= \int_{\tau}^{t}\int_{\tau}^{\xi}\delta^{(\rho)}(\eta-\tau)\,a_{\rho}(\eta)\,c_{i}(\xi)\,d_{i}(\eta)\,b_{\mu}(t)\,\delta^{(\mu)}(t-\xi)\,d\eta\,d\xi. \end{aligned}\right\} \quad (11a)$$

(11a).

The author shows, with the aid of Fig. 2, how to realize systems with such a kind of weight functions: The assembly diagram of a system with $g_{01}(t, \tau)$ is shown in Fig. 2a, with $g_{04}(t, \tau)$ in Fig. 2b, with $g_{02}(t, \tau)$ in Fig. 2c, and with $g_{03}(t, \tau)$ in Fig. 2d. In this manner, the correction circuit adapting the dynamic properties of the given system to an optimum, consists in a parallel connection of circuits with differentiating,

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integrating, and amplifier units with variable amplification factors. Fig. 3 shows another way of obtaining an assembly scheme for the correction circuit, taking Eqs. (5), (8), and (9) into account. The integrating unit is very difficult to verify. The author presents a method in which the integrating unit is replaced by an inertial unit with variable parameters. The inertial unit with the time constant T has the weight function $g(t, \tau) = \frac{1}{T} e^{-\frac{t}{T}} e^{\frac{\tau}{T}}$. The assembly diagram of such a unit is shown in Fig. 4a. The integration unit illustrated in Fig. 4b is obtained when amplifier units with variable coefficients $Te^{-t/T}$ and $e^{t/T}$ are connected to input and output, respectively, of this unit. The assembly scheme of a system with the weight function $g_{o1}(t, \tau)$ is shown in Fig. 4c, where $c_i(t) = T_i d_{oi}(t) e^{-t/T_i}$, $f_i(t) = c_{oi}(t) e^{t/T_i}$ (12). The way of verifying such a system is given in Fig. 5. R(t) is determined

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from formula

$$R(t) = \frac{1}{d_{0i}(t)} e^{\int_0^t c_{0i}(\tau)\, d_{0i}(\tau)\, d\tau} \qquad (13)$$

(13)

and $C(t)$ from formula

$$C(t) = \frac{1}{c_{0i}(t)} e^{-\int_0^t c_{0i}(\tau) d_{0i}(\tau)\, d\tau} \qquad (14)$$

(14).

There are 6 figures and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: April 20, 1960

Card 7/ 7

S/024/62/000/001/010/013
E140/E435

(4102, 4502)

AUTHORS: Gladkov, D.I., Mal'chikov, S.V. (Moscow)

TITLE: Method for the synthesis of nonstationary automatic control systems for given optimal weighting function

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk. Energetika i avtomatika. no.1, 1962, 166-169

TEXT: The method proposed here avoids the necessity of solving Volterra integral equations of the second kind, if the input signal can be represented in the form

$$Z(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} U_i f_i(t) + X(t) \qquad (1)$$

and the desired output signal in the form

$$Y(s) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} U_i \varphi_i(s) \qquad (2)$$

Method for the synthesis ...

where $X(t)$ is white noise, U_i are random quantities and $f_i(t)$, $\varphi_i(t)$ are nonrandom functions. If the inverse network (Ref.5: S.V.Mal'chikov, Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v.XX, no.12, 1959) be denoted by a superscript minus sign, the essence of the method is given in Fig.1. Let 1, 2, 3, 4 in Fig.1a be known networks in an existing control, where k_1, k_2 are corrective networks to be found. Then it can be shown that the system as corrected will be given by Fig.1b. It should be noted that the sign of the feedback in the corrective network is opposite to that of the principal loop of the original system (Fig.1a). While this method gives a solution always in principle, the required inverse networks may be difficult to realize due to the presence of high-order derivatives. The approximate realization of such cases is not considered. The article concludes with an example. There are 6 figures.

SUBMITTED: June 3, 1960

ACCESSION NR AM4021936 BOOK EXPLOITATION S/

Pugachev, V. S.; Kazakov, I. YE.; Gladkov, D. I.; YEvlanov, L. G.; Mal'chikov, S. V.; Mishakov, A. F.; Sedov, V. D.; Sokolov, V. I.

Principles of automatic control (Osnovy* avtomaticheskogo upravleniya), Moscow, Fizmatgiz, 1963, 646 p. illus., biblio., index. 15,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: automation, automatic control, linear control system, nonlinear control system

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

ACCESSION NR AM4021936

SUB CODE: CP SUBMITTED: 26Jul63 NR REF SOV:061

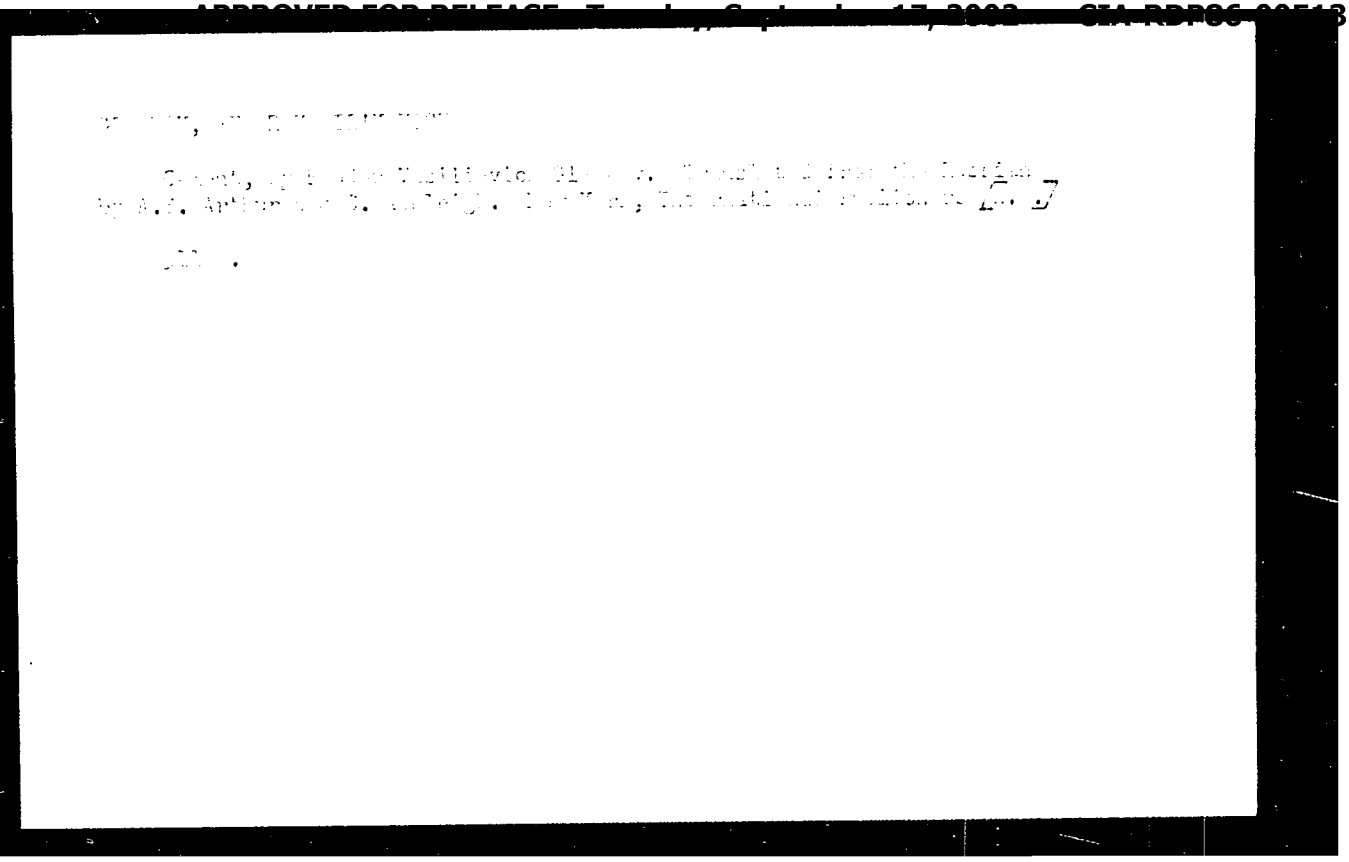
OTHER: 011 DATE ACQ: 27Dec63

Card 2/2

GLADKOV, E.S.

Petroleum workers at the Exhibition of Achievements of the Soviet National Economy in the Tatar A.S.S.R. Neftianik 7 no.12:13 D '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Starshiy inzh. po tekhnicheskoy informatsii Gosudarstvennogo tresta po nefteburovym rabotam Tatarskoy ASSR.
(Kazan—Petroleum production)
(Kazan—Exhibitions)



GLADKOV, G.

USSR/Radio - Thyratons Aug 49
Rectifiers

"Use of Thyratrons," G. Gladkov, 2½ pp

"Radio" No 8

Previous article in "Radio," No 7 discussed operating principles of thyratrons. Discusses their applications herein. Gives detailed technical description and waveforms for controlled rectifiers, saw-tooth generators, and inertialess relays.

[redacted] 66/49T106

GLADKOV, G.A. (Kishinev)

Conditioned reflex method in successful therapy of post-encephalitic Gunn's syndrome. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 63 no.9: 1329-1332 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

SOV/89-5-4-5/15

AUTHOR: Aleksandrov, A. P., Afrikantov, I. I., Brandaus, A. I., Gladkov, G. A., Gnesin, B. Ya., Neganov, V. I., Khlopkin, N. S.

TITLE: The Nuclear Ice-Breaker "Lenin" (Atomnyy ledokol "Lenin")

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1958, Vol. 5, Nr 4, pp. 357-376 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The ice-breaker "Lenin" was put on the stocks in a Leningrad shipbuilding yard on August 25, 1956. The vessel was launched on December 5, 1957. At present she is being completed in a floating dock. The following data were published:

Operation period without refuelling	1 year
Maximum length	134 m
Maximum width	27,6 m
Shaft output	44 000 HP
Displacement	16 000 t
Top speed in deep and calm water and loaded to full capacity	18 knots
Speed in 2,6 m thick ice	2 knots
Number of screws	
Number of revolutions of screws at maximum speed:	

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Central screw	184 revs.p.m.
Lateral screws	205 revs.p.m.
Average height of side of ship	16,1 m
Draught	[illegible] m
Total weight of reactor including shields	[illegible]
Specific power	68.[illegible] kW
Weight of shields	[illegible]
Total weight of all other mechanical parts of equipment	[illegible]
Total quantity of steam generated	[illegible]
Temperature of steam	[illegible]
Steam pressure	[illegible] atm.
Steam output by main turbogenerator	204 t/h
Steam output of auxiliary boiler	[illegible]
Capacity of auxiliary electrical plant	[illegible] kW
Number of reactors	[illegible]
Diameter of active zone	[illegible] m
Height of active zone	1,6 m
Degree of enrichment	[illegible] U^{235}
Mass of uranium U^{235}	[illegible] kg
Static forward thrust of screws	330 tons

The Nuclear Ice-Breaker "Lenin"

Canning material	zirconium or stainless steel
Thermal power of the reactor	90 MW
Maximum thermal load	10^6 kcal/m^2/h
Inlet temperature of water	248° C
Outlet temperature of water	325° C
Reactor boiler	diameter 2 m, height 5m.

A number of circuit diagrams and photographs of the entire plant is given. Safety measures are such that the vessel cannot sink even in the case of major damage. The nuclear plant is protected in such a manner that in continuously manned compartments the radiation level does not exceed 0.1 - 0.3 of the maximum tolerable dose for an 8 - hour working day. All quantities of waste water drained off into the sea are below the permitted concentration. Cisterns with a holding capacity of 3,10, and 25 m^3 are provided for the active water. There are 15 figures.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, September 17, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R0005

GLADKOV, G.A.

21(4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2583

International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Engergy. 2nd, Geneva, 1958.

Doklady sovetskikh uchenykh; yadernyye reaktory i yadernaya energetika. (Reports of Soviet Scientists; Nuclear Reactors and Nuclear Power) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1959. 707 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vol. 2) Errata slip inserted. 8,000 copies printed.

General Eds.: N.A. Dollezhal, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, A.K. Krasin, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, A.I. Leypunskiy, Member, Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, I.I. Novikov, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, and V.S. Fursov, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Ed.: A.P. Alyab'yev; Tech. Ed.: Ye. I. Mazel'.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists and engineers engaged in reactor designing, as well as for professors and students of higher technical schools where reactor design is taught.

COVERAGE: This is the second volume of a six-volume collection on the peaceful use of atomic energy. The six volumes contain the reports presented by Soviet scientists at the Second International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held from September 1 to 13, 1958 in Geneva. Volume 2 consists of three parts. The first is devoted to atomic power plants under construction in the Soviet Union; the second to experimental and research reactors, the experiments carried out on them, and the work to improve them; and the third, which is predominantly theoretical, to problems of nuclear reactor physics and construction engineering. Yu. I. Koryakin is the science editor of this volume. See SOV/2081 for titles of all volumes of the set. References appear at the end of the articles.

GLADKOV, G. A.; BUYNITSKIY, B. A.; NIKOLAYEV, Yu. G.

"Guide providing nuclear safety of power reactor in the USSR."

report submitted for 3rd Intl Conf, Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 31 Aug-, Sep 64.

BRODER, Dmitriy Leonidovich, doktor fiz.-mat. nauk; POPKOV, Konstantin Konstantinovich; RUBANOV, Stanislav Mikhaylovich; GLADKOV, G.A., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, retsenzent; VESELKIN, A.P., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, retsenzent; YEGOROV, Yu.A., kand. fiz.-mat.nauk, retsenzent; POLOGIKH, B.G., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, re retsenzent; VLASOVA, Z.V., red.; CHISTYAKOVA, E.K., tekhn. red.

[Biological shielding for ship reactors] Biologicheskaia zashchita sudovykh reaktorov. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Sudostroenie," 1964. 410 p. (MIRA 17:4)

GLADKOV, G.G.; KUZNETSOV, B.S.

Veterinary [illegible]

(MIRA 17:8)

GLADKOV, G. M.

Agriculture

Machine tractor stations seek a solution to the greatest problem in agriculture. Kolkh. proizv. 12 No. 1, 1953.

1. GLADKOV, G. M.

2. USSR (600)

4. Afforestation

7. Increasing the role of the machine-tractor station in shelterbelt forestry in every way. Les i step' 5, no. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Uncl.

YEROPKIN, Vasiliy Gavrilovich; GLADKOV, Gleb Mikhaylovich; FORER, Gans Lebrekhtovich; SEYDAKHMATOV, O., otv. red.; LEVITUS, B.I., red. izd-va; ANOKHINA, M.G., tekhn. red.

[Wages on the collective farms of Kirghizistan]Oplata truda v kolkhozakh Kirgizii. Frunze, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Kirgizskoi SSR, 1961. 214 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Kirghizistan—Collective farms—Income distribution)

ARABAYEV, E.I.; BABENKO, I.S.; GLADKOV, G.M.; KAZAKOV, I.G.; SEYDAKHMATOV, O.S.; SKRYNNIK, V.K.; TABALDYYEV, K.D., kand. ekon. nauk, otv. red.

[Wage system on the collective beet farms of Kirghizistan; using the example of the "Krasnyi Oktiabr'" Collective Farm of Sokuluk District] Sistema oplaty truda v svekloseiushchikh kolkhozakh Kirgizii; na primere kolkhoza "Krasnyi oktiabr'" Sokulukskogo raiona. Frunze, Izd-vo "Ilim," 1964. 92 p. (MIRA 18:1)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1865

3(6)

Babenko, Yuriy Aleksandrovich, Grigoriy Stepanovich Gladkov, Grigoriy Afanas'yevich Klimenko, Vladimir Petrovich Naumchenko, and Aleksandr Ignat'yevich Khristich

Elektryfikatsiya Ukrayiny za roky Radyans'koy vlady (Electrification of the Ukraine During the Years of the Soviet Regime) Kiyev, Derzh. vyd-vo tekhn. lit-ry URSR, 1958. 150 p. 3,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: I.T. Shvetsya, Academician, UkrSSR Academy of Sciences; Ed.: M. Pysarenko; Tech. Ed.: Z. Vortman.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for the general reader.

COVERAGE: The authors discuss electrification of the national economy of the Ukraine during the prerevolutionary period and during the Soviet Five-Year Plans. Achievements of the Soviet regime are noted. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 1/3

Electrification of the Ukraine During (Cont.) SOV/1865

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TK 86.U5E35)

Card 3/3

JP/fal
7-20-59

BABENKO, Yuriy Aleksandrovich; GLADKOV, Grigoriy Stepanovich; KLIMENKO, Grigoriy Afanas'yevich; NAUMCHENKO, Vladimir Petrovich; KHRISTICH, Aleksandr Ignat'yevich; PISARENKO, M., red.; GUSAROV, K., tekhn. red.

[Electrification of the Ukraine] Elektryfikatsiia Ukrainy. Derzh. vyd-vo tekhnichnoi lit-ry URSR, 1960. 274 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(Ukraine—Electrification)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, September 17, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R0005

[illegible]

[illegible] Staro-
oskol'skiy ray[illegible]

GLADKOV, I.

Interprovincial competition of groups of communal economy enterprises. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 10 no.5:7-8 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Chlen Prezidiuma TSentral'nogo komiteta profsoyuza rabochikh mestnoy promyshlennosti i kommunal'nogo khozyaystva.
(Municipal services)

GLADKOV, I.

The embodiment of Lenin's ideas of scientific planning; on the 40th anniversary of the State Commission for the Electrification of Russia. Vop. ekon. no.1:13-25 Ja '61. (MIRA 13:12)
(Electrification) (Russia--Economic policy)

GLADKOV, I.

Lenin's method of creative research. Vop.ekon.\ no.4:3-19 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Lenin, Vladimir Il'ich, 1870-1924)
(Economic research)

GLADKOV, I.

Originated in our time. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 13 no.4:3 Ap '63.
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Chlen prezidiuma TSentral'nogo komiteta professional'nogo soyuza rabochikh mestnoy promyshlennosti i kommunal'nogo khozyaystva.
(Municipal services) (Socialist competition)

GLADKOV, I. A.

V. I. Lenin and the plan for the electrification of Russia
Moskva, Gosplanizdat, 1947. 111 p. (48-17276)

DK254.L4G5

GIALKOV, I. A.

Ocherki Stroitel'stva Sovetskogo Planovogo Khozyaystva v 1917-1918 g.g. (Outline of the Construction of the Soviet Planned Economy For 1917-1918) Moskva Gospolitizdat, 1950. 361 p.
At Head of Title: Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Institut Ekonomiki.

So: M/5
78C.1
.G5

GLADKOV, I.

Russia - History

Profound and clear elucidation of the history of socialist construction in the U.S.S.R. ("History of the U.S.S.R." Part 3, A. M. Pankratova, ed, Reviewed by I. Gladkov, Vop. ekon, No. 11, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952, Unclassified.

GLADKOV, I.A.

[Contribution to the history of the electrification plan in the Soviet country; collection of documents and data, 1918-1920] K istorii plana elektrifikatsii sovetskoi strany; sbornik dokumentov i materialov, 1918-1920 gg. [Moskva] Gos.izd-vo polit.lit-ry, 1952. 590 p. (MLRA 6:8)
(Electrification)

GLADKOV, I.

Economic Policy

Planned development of the socialist national economy. Vop. ekon., No. 7, 1962

GLADKOV, I., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk.

Role of the Soviet state in the development of a socialist economy. (In: Moscow. Finansovaia akademiia. Nauchnye zapiski. Moskva, 1953. p.26-40.) (MLRA 7:2)

1. Moscow. Finansovaya akademiya.
(Socialism) (Russia--Economic conditions)

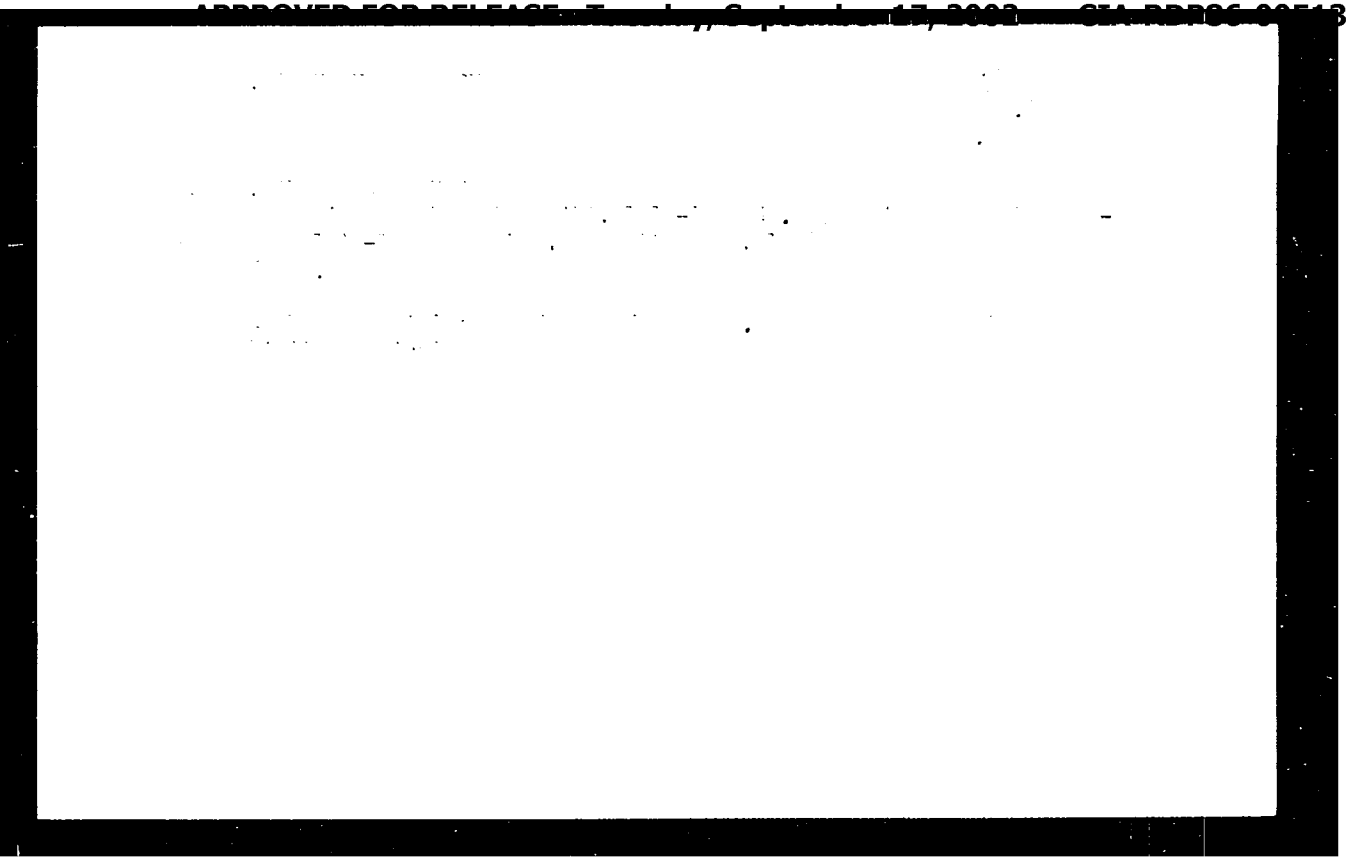
GLADKOV, I. A.

Economic law of the economy planned. Moskva, Gospolitizdat, 1955. 82 p.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: [illegible] R0005

GLADKOV, Ivan Andreevich

OT [illegible] GOSLRO [illegible] (...[illegible] OF THE [illegible] THE 6TH FIVE YEAR PLAN) MOSKVA, AKADEMKNIGA, 1956. 348 p. TABLES. AT HEAD OF TITLE: AKADEMIYA NAUK [illegible]. INSTITUT EKONOMIKI. [illegible] FOOTNOTES.



KOVALEV, P.P.; GLADKOV, I.A., redaktor; MITROFANOVA, S., redaktor; PISKUNOV, V., redaktor; DANILINA, A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Development of electrification in Soviet lands from 1921 to 1925; a collection of documents and papers] Razvitie elektrifikatsii sovetskoi strany 1921-1925 gg.; sbornik dokumentov i materialov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo polit. lit-ry, 1956. 703 p. (MLRA 10:1)
(Electrification)

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(Economics--Dictionaries)

GLAIKOV, I.

Socialist competition among electric transportation workers in Riga. Zhil.-kom.khoz. 8 no.10:8-9 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Riga--Street railways)

GLADKOV, I

Year of work of permanent conferences on production. Zhil.-kom.khoz. 9 no.7:6-7 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

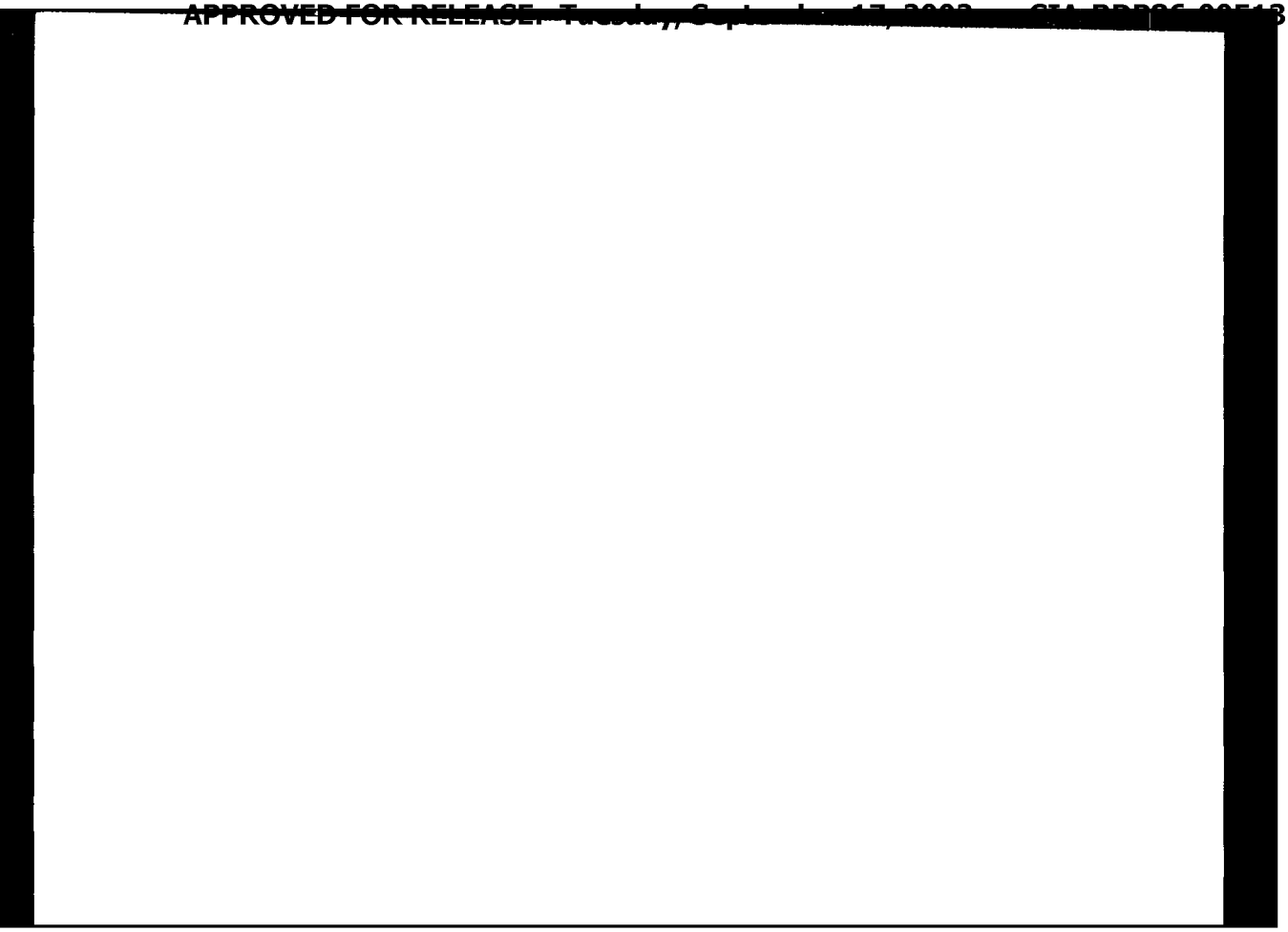
1. Chlen Prezidiuma TSentral'nogo komiteta profsoyuza rabochikh mestnoy promyshlennosti i kommunal'nogo khozyaystva.
(Municipal services)

GLADKOV, I.

New documents by V.I.Lenin on building socialism. Vop. ekon. no.11:15-23 N '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Lenin, Vladimir Il'ich, 1870-1924)

DIKHTYAR, G.A.; GLADKOV, I.A., prof., doktor ekonom.nauk, otv.red.;
LUCHKINA, A.N., red.izd-va; SUSHKOVA, L.A., tekhn.red.

[Domestic trade in prerevolutionary Russia] Vnutrenniaia torgovlia v dorevoliutsionnoi Rossii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1960. 235 p. (MIRA 14:2)
(Russia--Commerce)



DIKHTYAR, G.A.; GLADKOV, I.A., prof., doktor ekonom.nauk, otv.red.; LUCHKINA, A.N., red.izd-va; SUSHKOVA, L.A., tekhn.red.

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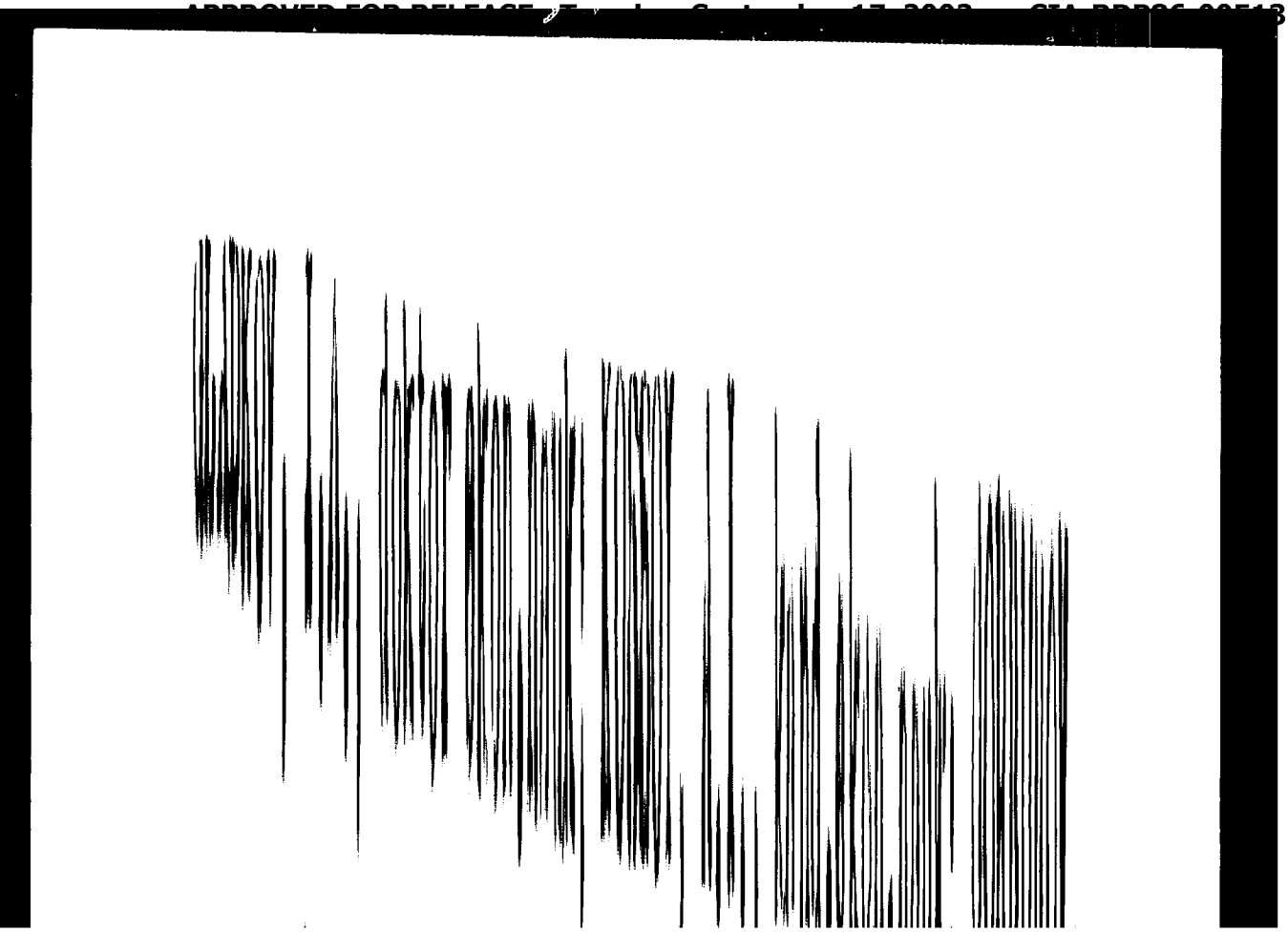
(Russia--Commerce)



DIKHTYAR, G.A.; GLADKOV, I.A., prof., doktor ekonom.nauk, otv.red.; LUCHKINA, A.N., red.izd-va; SUSHKOVA, L.A., tekhn.red.

[Domestic trade in prerevolutionary Russia] Vnutrenniaia torgovlia v dorevoliutsionnoi Rossii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1960. 235 p. (MIRA 14:2)
(Russia--Commerce)

GLADKOV, I.A., doktor ekon.nauk; KOSSOY, A.I., kand.ekon.nauk; GORBUNOV, E.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik; YAKOVTSEVSKIY, V.N., kand.ekon.nauk; ORLOV, B.P., kand.ekon.nauk; DIKHTYAR, G.A., kand.ekon.nauk; D'YACHENKO, V.P.; PAVLOV, K.P., kand.ekon.nauk; CHEBOTAREV, V.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik; BAKOVETSKAYA, V.S., red.izd-va; GOLUB', S.P., tekhn.red.

[The Soviet national economy, 1921-1925] Sovetskoe narodnoe khoziaistvo v 1921-1925 gg. Moskva, 1960. 558 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut ekonomiki. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for D'yachenko).
(Russia--Economic conditions)

DIKHTYAR, Grigoriy Abramovich. Prinimali uchastiye: TORBIN, V.I.; GUSEV, A.V.; GLADKOV, I.A., prof., doktor ekonom. nauk, otv. red.; LUCHKINA, A.N., red. izd-va; SHEVCHENKO, G.N., tekhn. red.

[Soviet commerce during the period of the development of socialism] Sovetskaia torgovlia v period postroeniia sotsializma. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1961. 471 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Sektor obrashcheniya Instituta ekonomiki AN SSSR (for Torbin, Gusev).

(Russia—Commerce)

GLADKOV, I.A., red.

[Building the foundation of a socialist economy in the U.S.S.R., 1926-1932] Postroenie fundamenta sotsialisticheskoi ekonomiki v SSSR, 1926-1932 gg. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1960. 573 p. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut ekonomiki.
(Russia--Economic policy)

GLADKOV, I.A., doktor ekon. nauk; KOSSOY, A.I., kand. ekon. nauk; VIDOKOV, S.S., nauchn. sotr.; SAMOYLOVA, I.D., nauchn. sotr.; GORBUNOV, E.F., kand. ekon. nauk; MAYEVSKIY, I.V., doktor ekonom. nauk; CHEBOTAREV, V.A., kand. ekon. nauk; KAMUSHER, L.N., nauchn. sotr.; STROYEVA, Z.N., nauchn. sotr.; FOMINA, L.V., nauchn. sotr.; VOLOB'YEV, Yu.F., kand. ekon. nauk; KAYEV, M.A., doktor ekon. nauk; KAPLINSKIY, Ye.M., kand. ekon. nauk; LAPINA, S.N., nauchn. sotr.; YAKOVTSEVSKIY, V.N., kand. ekon. nauk; ORLOV, B.F., kand. ekon. nauk; DIKHTYAR, G.A., doktor ekon. nauk [deceased]; PLOTNIKOV, K.N.; MALIKOVA, A.I., nauchn. sotr.; TOVMOSYAN, M.Ye., red.izd-va; POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhn. red.

[Socialist national economy of the U.S.S.R. in 1933 to 1940] Sotsialisticheskoe narodnoe khoziaistvo SSSR v 1933-1940 gg. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 665 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut ekonomiki. 2. Sektor istorii narodnogo khozyaystva Instituta ekonomiki AN SSSR (for Stroyeva, Fomina, Kaplinskiy, Lapina). 3. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Plotnikov).
(Russia--Economic conditions)

GLADKOV, G.; KUVSHINNIKOV, B.

Visiting machinery designers in Rybinsk. Mashinostroitel' no.6:40-41 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Rybinsk—Machinery industry)

GLADKOV, I.I.; GLADKOVA, V.I.; MMUSHKIN, L.B.

New archaeological finds in Western Kazakhstan. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR
11 no.4:88-94 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:8)
(Kazakhstan--Antiquities)

GLADKOV, I.I.; MNUSHKIN, L.B.; KHAYRUTDINOV, D.Kh.

Some new data on the stratigraphy of Tertiary deposits on the Mangyshlak Peninsula. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.geol. no.19:51-58 '55. (MLRA 9:8)

(Mangyshlak Peninsula--Geology, Stratigraphic)

BAZHANOV, V.S.; VOSKOBOYNIKOV, M.Ye.; GLADKOV, I.I.; MNUSHKIN, L.B.

Stratigraphic position of recently found remains of marine mammals on the Mangyshlak Peninsula. Mat. po ist. fauny i flory Kazakh. 2:17-27 '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Mangyshlak Peninsula--Paleontology, Stratigraphic)

GLADKOV, I.M.

Colimycin, an effective and cheap preparation. Veterinariia 38 no.9:68-69 S '61. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Zaveduyushchiy Konstantinovskoy [illegible]skoy veterinarno-bakteriologicheskoy laboratoriyey, Rostovskoy oblasti.

GLADKOV, I.T.

Gladkov, I.T. "Theory and estimate of gusher derricks operating at prime condition," Trudy Grozn. neft. in-ta, symposium 6, 1948, p. 25-63 - Bibliog: 26 items

SO: U-2888, Letopis Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 1, 1949

GLADKOV, I.M.

Colimycin, an effective and cheap preparation. Veterinariia 38 no.9:68-69 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Zaveduyushchiy Konstantinovskoy rayonnoy veterinarno-bakteriologicheskoy laboratoriyey, Rostovskoy oblasti.

GLADKOV, I.T.

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GLADKOV, I. T.

Zadachi i Uprazhneniya Po Kursu Ekspluatatsiya Neftyanykh Mestorozhdeniy /Problems and Exercises on a Course of Operation of Petroleum Deposits/ K. A. Orkin, P. K. Kluchinskiy, I. T. Gladkov. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1952.
330 p. Diagrs., Tables.
"Literatura": p. /326/-327.

N/5
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GLADKOV, I.T.

Analytical determination of dynamic bottom-hole pressures in free-flowing wells. Azerb.neft.khoz. 35 no.6:16-18 Je '56.
(MLRA 9:10)

(Petroleum engineering) (Oil wells)

AUTHOR: Gladkov, K., Engineer

S/029/60/000/03/015/026
B008/B011

TITLE: The "Aeroship", a Flying Automobile

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika molodezhi, 1960, Nr 3, pp 14-15 (USSR)

TEXT: The author reports on various models of flying automobiles. The first such vehicle designed by the young Engineer Gennadiy Turkin, deceased, was demonstrated on May 16, 1954. A second and larger model was demonstrated by Turkin in the gym of the neftyanoy institut (Petroleum Institute) on May 25, 1955 before the teachers' staff and engineers. The third, largest model provided with a motorcycle engine was tested by Turkin in the open on September 19, 1955, when it glided 1 cm above the ground. The principle of this flying automobile is based on the production of a so-called air cushion underneath the vehicle. Projects in this direction are being worked out also in England, the USA, Switzerland, and Canada. The author reports on some of these models. Studies in this field, however, are still in the development stage. Furthermore, the question arises, as to where such a vehicle could be used more suitably, over land or over water. Designer Andreyevich Smolin from the Gor'kovskiy avtozavod (Gor'kiy Automobile Factory) is also working on the design of a flying automobile. His idea of such a vehicle differs from that of the other designers, since he wants to combine an overland car with a helicopter. His second idea is a car shown on the outside front cover, which is kept at any height by air columns. Such air columns are

Card 1/2

GLADKOV, K., inzh.

Roll call of hypotheses. Tekh.mol. 29 no.3:32-36 '61.
(MIRA 14:3)

(Continents)

GLADKOV, K., inzh.

From heat to current, a direct route. Tekh.mol. 29 no.4:22-23 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Thermoelectricity)

GLADKOV, K., inzh.

Gas and liquid amplifiers. Tekh.mol. 28 no.11:25 '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

(Pneumatic control)

GLADKOV, K., inzh.

Tektites are still a mystery. Tekh.mol. 29 no.8:39-40 '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

(Tektite)

GLADKOV, Kirill Aleksandrovich, Laureat Gosudarstvennoy premii;
MEL'NIKOVA, Zh.M., red.; MAKITIN, I.T., tekhn. red.

[New mission for the electron] Novoe prizvanie elektrona. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1963. 30 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. IV Seriia: Tekhnika, no.23)
(MIRA 17:2)

23T99

GLADKOV, K. A.

Jun 1947

USSR/Radio Navigation
Radar - Development

"Modern Radio Navigation," K. A. Gladkov, 1 p

"Radio" Vol XX, No 6

The new Five-Year Plan has as one of its aims increasing freight and passenger air mileage by some 175,000 kilometers. In connection with this great development of navigation aids is required. Author mentions radar frequently, and speaks of the future when planes will be landed solely by radar control from the ground.

23T99

GLADKOV, K. A.

Dal novidenie, [Television]. Moskva, Gos. izdvo tekhniko-teoret. lit-ry, 1950.
63 p. illus. (Nauchno populiarnaia biblioteka).

DLC: TK6630.G57

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

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[Television] Dal'novidenie. Izd.3. Moskva, izd-vo tekhniko-teoreticheskoy lit-ry, 1952. 63 p. (Nauchno-populiarnaia biblioteka, no.23)
(MLRA 7:4)

(Television)

GLADKOV, K., inzhener.

Daytime motion picture. Tekh.molod.21 no.9:17-18 S '53. (MLRA 6:11)
(Motion picture projection)

GLADKOV, K.

[Television] Televidenie. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo detskoi lit-ry Ministerstva prosveshchenila RSFSR, 1954. 254 p. (MLRA 7:7)
(Television)

GLADKOV, K., inzhener.

Nuclear reactors. Tekh.mol. 22 no.5:23-29 My '54. (MLRA 7:6)
(Nuclear reactors)

GLAIKOV, K., inzhener.

The radio telescope. Tekh.mol. 22 no.12:17 D '54. (MLRA 8:1)
(Radio astronomy)

GLADKOV,K., inzhener, laureat Stalinskoy premii

"Radioactivity." K.B.Zaborenko, Reviewed by K.Gladkov. Vest. Vozd.Fl. 37 no.5:73-75 My '54. (MLRA 8:8)
(Zaboren Ko,K.B.) (Radioactivity)

GLADKOV, K., inzhener, laureat Stalinskoy premii.

In the world of temperature and pressure. Tekh.mol.23 no.3:11-13 Mr.'55. (MLRA 8:4)
(Temperature) (Pressure (Physics))

GLADKOV,K. laureat Stalinskoy premii, inzhener

In the world of temperature and pressure. Tekh. mol. 23 no.4: 6-11 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:6)
(Temperature) (Pressure (Physics))

GLADKOV, K., inzhener, laureat Stalinskoy premii

Rainbow on the screen. Tekh.mol.23 no.7:5-8 Jl '55. (MLRA 8:10)
(Color television)

GLADKOV, K., inzhener.

The antipreton has left the first trace on a photoplate. Tekh.mol. 24 no.4:2-5 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Particles, Elementary)

GLADKOV, K.

Atoms without nuclei, atoms without electrons. Tekh. mol. 25 no.3: 9-11 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Nuclei, Atomic) (Atoms)

GLADKOV, K.

Photographs of atoms. Tekh. mol. 25 no.9:8-9 S '57. (MLRA 10:9)
(Atoms)

GLADKOV, K., inzh.

"Solar" radio receivers. Tekh. mol. 25 no.11:11 N '57. (MLRA 10:11)
(Radio--Receivers and reception) (Transistors)

GUROV, Vadim Sergeyevich; GLAIKOV, K., inzh., laureat Stalinskoy premii, red.; STOLYAROV, N., red.; LIL'YE, A., tekhn. red.

[Semiconductors in technology and everyday life] Poluprovodniki v tekhnike i v bytu. [Moskva] Mosk. rabochii, 1958. 141 p. (MIRA 11:9)
(Semiconductors)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 581

Gladkov, Kirill Aleksandrovich

Energiya atoma (Energy of the Atom) Moscow, Detgiz, 1958. 397 p.
(Shkol'naya biblioteka) 115,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: Leybenshteyn, G. V., and Smagin, B. I.; Tech. Eds.: Tishina, Z. V., Suchkova, N. V., and Molokanova, N. A.

PURPOSE: This book is a manual for use in secondary schools.

COVERAGE: This school text book is a popular presentation of nuclear- and radiochemistry, nuclear physics, and nuclear technology. The application of atomic energy in various fields is discussed. Chapter 16 describes the use of new "future nuclear propulsion" sources in all means of transportation, including the ionic rocket. The book is profusely illustrated with simplified schematic drawings as visual aids for the juvenile reader. A list of recommended literature is given at the end of the book. It contains 14 Soviet titles.

Card 1/3

AUTHOR: Gladkov, A., Engineer 29-3-20/25

TITLE: The Mystery of Ball-Lightning (Zagadka sharovoy molnii)

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika Molodezhi, 1958, Vol. 26, Nr 3, pp. 28-30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: There are phenomena which in spite of great progress achieved in science, are still "white spots". Mankind, since its existence, continuously got in touch with one of these phenomena, viz. with ball-lightning. Since 200 years men have endeavored to disclose this phenomenon, yet it remained a mystery up till now. The occurrence of ball-lightning was frequently described in literature. Its principal properties were explicitly demonstrated by the famous French astronomer K. Flammarion. The ball-lightning has the form of a bright meteor, often with a brighter core. Its color varies from light blue to bright white, golden with a violet edge and only seldom red. Its diameter is mostly 10 to 20 cm, more rarely 10 m and more. Its flight is accompanied by a whistling, growling or hissing sound. An intense sprinkling of sparks is sometimes observed. The ball moves rather quickly - up to 2 m/sec. and remains in existence for the period of fractions of a second up to several minutes, subsequently it explodes with a violent

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detonation and is capable of causing great damage. The behavior of the ball-lightning towards dielectrics is strange: it appears that it avoids them. Small objects are upset or displaced by it. The ball-lightning is obviously borne by the air current. Cases were observed, however, in which it moved against the air current. Peculiarities of the ball-lightning make most of the scientists doubt whether ball-lightning may be considered a lightning at all. Most various theories on its nature were enunciated during the l st decades. Yet all these theories agree only in one point, viz. that the phenomenon denoted as ball-lightning, occurs in consequence of an electric discharge of immense intensity. Further the opinions of scientists diverge. Laboratory tests based upon various theories were carried out for reducing a sort of ball-lightning. The results of these tests were small spherical formations resembling according to their exterior shape a miniature edition of the ball-lightning. Yet these tests were not able to disclose the mystery of this mysterious phenomenon. Further the author enunciates his own hypothesis. Concluding, he states, however, that all hypotheses, up to that date, could be neither confirmed by concrete experiments, nor by exhaustive observations. The great success achieved in the field of modern

experimental nuclear physics and the creation of new gigantic plants let us suppose that the centuries-old mystery of ball--lightning will be solved in the near future.
6 eye-witness reports are published.
There are 3 figures.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Ball-lightning - Theory 2. Lightning - Theory

6(7) SOV/29-59-6-12/24

AUTHOR: Gladkov, K.

TITLE: Compressed Sound (Pressovannyy zvuk)

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika molodezhi, 1959, Nr 6, pp 22 - 24, 26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this article, the author reports on a new term, compressed sound. In the development of telecommunication, always new ways are searched to establish numerous undisturbed connections simultaneously over long distances. By the use of special high-quality cables, the so-called concentric cables, and still more complicated tubular conductors or radio relays, it is possible to make several thousand long-distance telephone calls and to transmit several television programs at the same time. The introduction of such systems is rendered difficult by the fact that they are very complicated and expensive. On the basis of electronic engineering it was possible to build speaking automatons. The first, "Vodoker", was demonstrated at the International World Exhibition in New York in 1939. By means of such machines, the processes of human language can be investigated, the changes of individual language components pursued, and experimental results reproduced in accurate

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physical quantities. The technology of telephone communications is already so much advanced that all electric disturbances in the line can be avoided. No wide frequency range is therefore necessary for an undisturbed transmission of the spoken word. It would be ideal to transmit the human voice in a pure form according to its meaning only. To understand such information it is not necessary to express it by a complicated musical scheme and modulations. Scientists were faced with the task of decomposing this information into simple short signals. This is difficult as the spoken words must be recorded according to their musical sound. The apparatus of the line of communication may, however, change the sound electrically. Besides, a device should be designed which transmits one single simplified signal and reconstructs every other detail at the reception. This would take the main load off the line of communication, and entrust it to transmitting and receiving apparatuses. Such compressed signal is, however, unintelligible for the human ear, and should be recorded by a speaking automaton. The electric device of this automaton reconstructs the signal in its original form, and either reproduces it in sounds, or retransmits it to a typewriter, or even to a translating machine. On the colored

insert, the draftsman has tried to show the working of a radio-telephone communication based on the principle of the speaking automaton "Vodoker". In spite of the primitiveness and imperfection of the first apparatus, it was able to reconstruct the signals of the transmitted speech in a well intelligible way. In fact, the natural character and modulations of the spoken word were missing. The modern speaking machines containing 100 and more sound filters can reproduce the signals compressed by 5-10 times in a much more natural and accurate way. Although it is still very difficult to build a perfect machine, it became evident that the spoken word can be transmitted by means of most simple signals. This means that a much smaller frequency range is required for transmission. The spoken word could be compressed even more if also the intervals between sentences, words and sounds were utilized. There are 5 figures.